INQUIRY TO BE SEARCHING.

WHAT THE WAR DEPARTMENT COMMIS-SION MEANS TO DO IN THIS CITY.

THE MEMBERS ESPECIALLY ANXIOUS TO PROBE CHARGES REGARDING THE SEVENTY-FIRST

REGIMENT-DR. VAN DE WATER AMONG THOSE ASKED TO TESTIFY. The War Department Investigating Commis-

sion resumed its inquiries in this city yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Additional requests were received yesterday from discharged soldiers, and civilians of both sexes, for the opportunity to relate their experiences in the military camps or to state what they know of matters relating to the conduct of the war.

In consequence of the large number of people who have expressed their anxiety to give evidence, General Grenville M. Dodge, the chairman of the Commission, said yesterday that it would be necessary to hold sessions for fully ten days. In addition to the many people who have volunteered to give evidence, the Commission will seek to examine persons at present in New-York who are in a position to judge from personal observation what were the exact administrative shortcomings of the war. General Dodge declined vesterday to give out in advance the names of the witnesses whose testimony will be of so much importance, but it is understood that both Colonel Roosevelt and Colonel Downs have intimated their willingness to appear before the Commission, while it is known also that several members of the Rough Riders and officers of the 71st Regiment have consented to present themselves for examination next week. The Rev. Dr. Van De Water has been asked to attend one of the sessions of the Commission, but so far no reply has been received from him.

The Commission is particularly desirous of examining as many officers as possible of the 71st Regiment, in order to probe to the utmost extent Private David T. Goss's charge that three officers of that regiment used a hospital tent for their own accommodation while the sick were in consequence crowded into one other tent.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY IN DETAIL WITNESSES TELL OF THE CONDITIONS IN CAMP AND FIELD-MANAGEMENT CRITICISED

The Commission met with military punctuality at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Before calling witexecutive session lasting over half an held. The first testimony heard was given by Mrs. Edwin C. Allis, of No. 29 East Twenty-first-st., who was at Camp Wikoff in September nursing the sick. She told in detail her experiences at the camp, and gave it as her opinion that the food was poor and that insufficient attention was paid to hospital patients. She found that others were entirely empty, and closed. Her experience was that the medical arrangements did not suffice to take care of the sick. Some of the have been in the hospital refused to go for fear of being improperly treated.

Allis's knowledge of the conditions of Camp Wikoff related principally to the annex hospital and to the sick of the 12th Infantry plained that the food was poor and hadly cooked, that the sanitary conditions were bad, and that as a consequence the sick and the well suffered from a plague of flies. She found the men unwilling to report sick and go to the hospitals, and spoke in the highest praise of the sympathy and good-feeling evinced by the men for each other.

NURSES ACCUSED OF CARELESSNESS.

Cross-examined by ex-Governor Woodbury, Mrs. and orderlier. She could not remember names, but she said she heard one doctor diagnose a soldier's trouble as "simple intoxication" and the soldier died from typhoid fever two days later. Mrs. Allis had given the soldier blackberry brandy just bea man an injection of morphine without any author-

In summing up her conclusions Mrs. Allis thought there were not enough attendants in the hospital and that no care was taken to separate the dying.

In reply to a question from General Wilson, Mrs. Allis said she had had no previous experience in nursing the sick, and had never entered a hospital before. She said the Woman's Relief Association had been accused of going to Montauk simply to find fault, but the proof of the falsity of that charge in the fact that they had taken no names of offenders, but had contented themselves with criticising methods.

Captain Edward H. Piummer, who at the break of the war was in command of a company of the 16th Infantry, stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and who afterward became brigade quartermaster at General Shafter's headquarters in Cuba, was the next witness. The earlier part of his examination was taken up in describing the prelimthe march to Tampa and the voyage to Balquiri. He explained that as brigade quartermaster it was his duty to take food to the front. He left Siboney went to headquarters a few miles from Santiago, of rations. Orders from General Shafter stopped the train because an engagement was imminent. After the fight he saw General Shafter and obtained permission to follow the ammunition wagons and unloaded provisions sufficient for all the men on the fighting line early in the evening of July 1 on the flat at the foot of San Juan Hill.

LACK OF WAGONS AT SANTIAGO.

General Wilson asked Captain Plummer many questions as to the supply of wagons and about the transportation under his charge was sufficient, Captain Plummer explained that the transportation was limited, but he did not believe that more wagens could have been used because of the limited facilities for loading the wagons in Siboney and the had to be drawn.

"Did your wagoners refuse to take the necessary rations and medical supplies to the trenches at

"We never refused to send all the wagons and the pack mules we could," he replied. were so had that frequently we could not send wagons and mules fast enough to supply the demand. There were times when we got hurry or-From motives of prudence General Shafter ordered that the wagons should not go too close

to the trenches." Was there any serious distress among the men in the trenches on account of their inability to get

men of my own regiment and asked them if

A PECULIAR REMEDY.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NEW DISCOVERY FOR CURING DYSPEPSIA.

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister residing in Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in a recent letter writes as follows: "There has never been anything that I have taken that has relieved the Dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating and again after long years can sieep well. Rev. F. I. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., formerly Idalia, Colo."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it seems to act as thoroughly in old chronic cases of dyspepsia as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is over-worked, all it wants is a harmless, vegetable remedy to digest the food and thus give it the much precedents.

This is the secret of the success of this pe-culiar remedy. No matter how weak or how much disordered the digestion may be, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. New life and energy is given not only to the stomach, but to every organ and nerve in the body. A trial of this splendid medicine will convince the most skeptical that Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles can be cured. The tablets are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich., but so popular has the remedy become that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets car, now be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents per package. Send for book on stomach diseases free. the stomach works or not. New life and en

eaten all they wanted, and needed nothing. Cap-tein Taggart, of the 6th Infantry, told me on July "Did you hear that the 71st Regiment, of New-York, went three days without rations?" asked

"I heard that a volunteer regiment had thrown away its haversacks and wanted more rations. I heard no special complaint either from the 71st -York or the 1st Illinois. It was not my busiuess to give out rations, but I was associated with commissary officer who gave out the rations, and I know no request for rations was ever refused, and my department always carried as speedily as possible all rations ordered for the troop The witness described the debarkation from the orts in Cuba, and said that everything pos sible was done to facilitate the landing of the

MAJOR LORIGAN'S EVIDENCE.

Major George T. Lorigan, of the 9th New-York Volunteers, followed Captain Plummer, and deposed to various matters connected with the mustering-in of his regiment, and of its stay at Camp Towns and Chickamauga. No preparations, he said, had been made for the reception of the regiment at Chicksmauga. For a long time the sanitary arrangements were extremely bad, and it was fully ten days before any sinks were dug.

Asked why he did not order the excavations to be made. Major Lorigan said he did not do so because Colonel Greene had instructed him that the Regular Army officers would attend to those matters.

"How about the water?" General Dodge asked.
"There was a pipe from the Chickamauga Creek, but we were told the water was not fit to drink, but when they were thirsty the men drank. When a man wants water, he wants it. I drank the water several times myself," was Major Lorigan's reply

Major Lorigan said he served as a private in the 5th New-York in the Civil War. He considered the pplies served to the 9th fairly good and sufficient. He had heard several complaints of the food, but

re had heard several complaints of the food, but considered them due to the inexperience of the men and their lack of sense to use properly the food Issued to them.

"Of course, we have a State camp every year," he explained, "and there is a restaurant at camp, and the National Guardsmen do not learn how to cook their own meals. It was only by accident, when a cook or a waiter was a member of the company, that the food was properly cooked at Chickamaug." manga

THE CHICKAMAUGA HOSPITALS.

"How about the medical treatment?" There were many complaints of Dr. Hubbard. The men complained of his conduct and of his medical ability. He treated the officers pleasantly, but he was rough to the men. The only case I know of was when a sergeant, named Frank, I broke his leg in getting off the train at mooga. Instead of taking the man to a il in the city. Dr. Hubbard insisted that the

hospital in the city. Dr. Hubbard insisted that the man be taken to camp, twelve miles further away. The man died on the way."

"How about the statement that T. G. Lynch, a graduate of Yale, and E. F. Renner were pronounced fakirs in the regimental hospital, when they applied to Dr Hubbard for medical attention, and that both died a few days later in the division hospital?"

"I never heard of those cases." General Dodge showed Major Lorigan a newsreneral bodge showed Major Lorigan a news-paper clipping, which contained the statements quoted in his question, and asked him if they could be true without his having heard of it. Major Lorigan said he thought not. He learned more of the condition of the camp when he arrived in New-York than he did at the camp. "Was the want of proper food the cause of the sickness in your regiment?" Captain Howell asked the witness.

stekness in your regiment?" Captain Howell asked the witness.

"No. The sickness was due to the early want of sinks, and later because they were dug inside the pipe line and within ten feet of the tents, whence they drained into the tent trenches."

Before he left the room all the members of the Commission shook hands with Major Lorigan as a veteran of Buil Run, Colorel Sexton remarking that it took him three days to get to Buil Run and two hours to get back.

Just before noon, because there were no more witnesses on hand, the Commission adjourned until 2 o'clocks On reassembling at that hour, Miss Margaret H. Garrard, of Morristown, N. J., a volunteer worker among the sick at Camp Wikoff, was the first witness to be called. She visited the camp for the first time after the arrival of the troops on September 16. Before then she had visited the trains carrying soldiers from Montauk Point and found many evidences of neglect. Men too weak to help themselves were found lying unconscious in the streets of Long Island City, and in every instance where she made inquiries she learned that there were neither doctors nor nurses on the trains of convalences.

PLAGUE OF FLIES AT MONTAUK.

Examined by ex-Governor Woodbury, Miss Gar-She saw a nurse give tard said; "The worst feature I observed a Monwhich have been told about the great quantity of ave been exaggerated."

"What do you think could have been done to lessen the evil?"

Flypaper or insect powder might have decreased Flypaper or insect powder might have decreased the number of files, and netting would have prevented them from annoying the patients in the hospitals. Any large store in New-York could have furnished all the material necessary in less than twenty-four hours, but none was bought and nobody in authority seemed to care."

"Did you hear any of the Regulars in the camp complaining."

They did not complain, but they were

not satisfied."
"How do you know?"
"Of course they were not satisfied. They could not be satisfied, but Regulars and volunteers allke had no complaints to make. They were just as brave there as they were in Cuba. I could not help seeing they were suffering. Some of the enlisted men, after all the great to-do about physical examination were only hoys. I saw more than twenty under eighteen years of age, and one boy of sixteen of delicate physique, who should have been whipped and sent to bed when he applied for admission into the Army."

whipped and sent to bed when he applied for admission into the Army."

Medical attention and nursing, Miss Garrard said, were very good in the ten days she was at Camp Wikoff. She found considerable fault with the treatment of the convalescents, and complained hitterly of the lack of consideration shown to the friends and relatives of sick soldiers who visited them in the hospital. It seemed, she said, that there was a decided antiparty to all visitors to the hospital on the part of those in authority.

"Was the nursing adequate?" Dr. Conner asked.

CARE OF THE SICK CRITICISED.

"I think there were plenty of good nurses after September 16, but the manner in which the sick, much loss of life. When a man was to be removed handled. I saw two clumsy Italians hounce

handled. I saw two clumsy Italians 'hounce' a delirious man they were carrying on a stretcher like a bag of meaf."

The lack of proper clerical records at the hospitals, Miss Garrard thought, was due to the inefficiency of the men in charge of affairs. She did not know who was to bianc, but she felt confident that any hospital doctor in New York with ordinary ability could have atranged the whole system without straining himself. She had met men who told her they were sent from the hospital before they were well, and without knowing where they were to go.

A great deal of the discomfort experienced, Miss Garrard said, was due to the inability of the Long Island Railread to carry out the contracts it made and the refusal of the authorities to use any other method of transporting men and supp. es.

Asked if there was anything cles she cared to say, Miss Garrard said she heard of one man who spent a whole week in the stations of the Long Island Railread trying to learn where his regiment had gone.

Charles Edwards, who went to Cuba a private in

say, Miss Garrard said she heard of one man who spent a whole week in the stations of the Long Island Railroad trying to learn where his regiment had gone.

Charles Edwards, who went to Cuba a private in Company I of the Isla, and was promoted to a lieuteaancy for his services to the sick and wounded on the battlefield, succeeded Miss Garrard in the witness chair. He is a nurse by profession. In reply to questions by General Dodge he said:

"I was technically starved for four weeks after I recovered from yellow fever in Cuba, but that was the best treatment for the disease. Many of the deaths in Cuba were due to the ignorance of the men affected. The dectors told them. If you cut you die, still they are. And right here I want to say that the volunteer women who went to Montauk as nurses did more harm than good. Their intentions were all right, but they did not accompish their purpose. They had at their quarters soda-waier, ginger ale, champagne cider, chicken and bread and butter. They sympathized with the men landing from the transports and urged them to eat and drink. Of course, the men wanted to eat, and volunteer women gave them chicken and other edibles. A few days later the men would be dead, and the volunteer women would go around blaming the Government. I am not blaming the women—they did their best, but they did not know the right thing to do.

At 4 o'clock General Dodge adjourned the hearing for lack of witnesses. He said that he had received a dozen letters from expected witnesses explaining that they had nothing to tell the Commission. The Commission has been greatly disappointed at the fallure of Robert B. Roosevelt to present certain witnesses. Mr. Roosevelt worte to the Commission, offering to present evidence of the truth of many of the complaints of outrageous treatment of soldlers published in the newspapers since the beginning of the wan. The Commission promptly accepted his offer, but so far Mr. Roosevelt was not walted on the wom listers in the higher branches of the service.

of the service. COLONEL DENBY HEARS TESTIMONY.

INVESTIGATING CHARGES OF CRUELTY TO SER.

Washington, Nov. 19 .- Colonel Denby, of the Was Department Investigating Commission, examined several witnesses to-day in regard to the death at Camp Wikoff in September of Sergeant Henry A. Volunteers. The first witness was the mother of the dead man. She said that she had had great difficulty in finding her son when he was taken to the general hospital. When she succeeded he complained to her that they drove him rapidly over a Brooklyn.

Frederic Manufacturing Company, of New-York City; capital stock, 215,000. Directors: Dexter M Swaney, Clark Swaney and Hall Eugene Jones, of Brooklyn.

they needed anything. They told me that they had a rough road to the hospital, and that he was much worse for it. She had bathed and dressed him im mediately after her arrival, and he had then told 2. after the fights, he had accumulated a day's her that previous to this time he had not had his rations ahead from General Kent's division." nourishment offered to him at the hospital was condensed milk and egg, beaten up with what was supposed to be sugar, but proved to be salt. The next day he was ordered to a hospital in New-York by the attending physician, Dr. Hancock, who said in reply to her protests that he must be taken away to make room for others. There were four hundred patients on the Shinnecock, on which he was taken away, and the privilege of attending him was at first refused to her, though she went without permission. They were on the water the entire night, and, while there were female nurses aboard, they occupied their apartments, giving the had heard some one ask one of the nurses how she had rested, when she had replied that she did not sleep very well, because "that poor devil," referring to a sick soldier, "kept up such a howling."

At New-York the son was taken to St. Peter's Hospital. There were 160 sick men there, but she saw no nurses. She was allowed to remain with him there only until 4 o'clock the day of his arrival, notwithstanding he was then delirious. She then had him taken to the Long Island College Hospital. At this place he received every attention, and she was teld for the first time that he had typhoid fever. He died there two days after his arrival.

rival.
father of the boy, Dr. Henry A. Dobson, said knew his son was in good health when he ented, and was well through the Cuban campaign,
e young man had written from Montauk, sayr that he could not eat the army rations, and
it he was dying from starvation. The ambuce had not called for him for twenty-four hours
er being sent for to take him to the hospital.
Dobson said he was not moving in the matter
in malice, but only with the hope of preventing
itlar mistakes in the future.

awrence J. Wooldridgs. Semuel Estandard. similar mistakes in the future.

Lawrence J. Wooldridge, Samuel Feland and A.
L. Kitchen, comrades of young Debson, testified as to his physical condition.

DR. LESSER REPLIES TO DR. DONALDSON. DOESN'T CARE PERSONALLY ABOUT THE CRITI-

CISM OF THE ROUGH RIDERS' SURGEON, HE SAYS, BUT IT HURTS THE FEEL-INGS OF DED CROSS SISTERS.

The criticism of the Red Cross by Dr. Frank Donaldson, assistant surgeon of the Rough Riders, in his testimony before the War Investigation Commission on Friday has arou Dr. A. Monroe Lesser, the chief surgeon of the Red Cross, in a statement in reply to Dr. Donaldson, yesterday, gave out for publication the following letter, written by Trooper William Mc Millan, of the Rough Riders, who came home with two gunshot wounds, to the Red Cross:

New-York, November 19, 1 To the Executive Committee of the Red Cros The statement which Dr. Donaldson made b To the Executive Committee of the Red Cross.

The statement which Dr. Donaldson made before the Commission, and which was published in the press, shows that the doctor was misinformed. What he knew about Cuba must be more limagination than reality, as I was informed by my comrades. He did not arrive in Cuba until affect the battles and after all the wounded had been attended, and did not come to our camp until July 12. A few days later he was taken ill with yellow fever, and on the 17th was taken ill with yellow fever camp on the 17th was taken to the yellow fever camp on the 17th was taken to the yellow fever camp only show an intention of which no soldler chould be guilty. I have been in the hospital after being wounded, and their work ceased neither might nor day. That they had grown ill was no wonder after their continued labor to save others.

I wish that you would make this information public. Very truly yours.

Very truly yours. WILLIAM M'MILLAN. Dr. Lesser said he thought Dr. Donaldson got things mixed. "I have noticed," said the Red Cross chief surgeon, "that he has often made state-ments that seem to be aimed to burt the Red Cross. It is not for myself that I care what he says, but it burts the feelings of the sisters."

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT TIFFANY. Boston, Nov. 19 .- Regarding the recent official statement by Major A. H. Appel, surgeon, United States Army, as to the causes of the death of Lieutenant William Tiffany, Dr. F. M. Johnson, who attended the lieutenant in this city, has made statement, supplementing the brief interview which he gave out on the night of Ligutenant lows:

Major A. H. Appel, surgeon, United States Army, formerly in charge of the hospital ship Ollvette, has made an official report concerning the death of Lieutenant Tifany, and denies that starvation was a factor. The statement at the time was a follows: "Result of protracted fever and starvation." The word "starvation" was explained fully by saying that it was so only from a medical point of view, and that proper food for a convalence; could not be obtained for him at times when it was baddy needed. It was not stated that the causative element of his sickness originated on the Olivette. The daily and weekly press study the causative element of his sickness orisinated on Olivette. The daily and weekly press stated facts word for word, and no blame could be tributed to them. No doubt, there was a good a proper supply of food and drink on the skilp, the articles mentioned by Major Appel were har suitable for a person as ill as Lieutenant Tiffan

He was extremely wasted in Best. His precision had gone.

The whole history, symptems and appearances show without question that his vitality was killed to such an extent, from the need of proper nutrition, that the body lost the power of absorbing nutriments, no matter how they were introduced, and that his condition was one of danger long before he started on the Olivette. Lieutemant Tiffany naturally was anxious to return home, and although considered convalescent probably tried to appear hatter than he really was.

NO FURTHER NOTICE TO WITNESSES. The Committee for the Protection of the Soldiers

was first directed to send the names and addresses Investigation. It has done so, but the witnesses fore the Commission voluntarily and without summons of any sort. Any further information may be obtained by addressing Edward Hagaman Hall assistant secretary. Tribune Italidage or Robert B. Roosevelt, secretary, No. 33 Wall-st.

"ALICE THE SAILOR" HERE.

Alice McKinley, the young woman who is more familiarly known as "Alice the Sallor," arrived here yesterday in the second cabin of the Paris, has been rouming around the world in boy's sailor boy to Cardiff, Wales. There she worked on a collier and helped coal the British warships Re-

Washington, Nov. 19.-Complete arrangements plement of officers was announced to-day. Captain Naval Academy, will have command, and Lie tenant Charles Colohan will be executive, as tenant Charles Colohan will be executive, Lieutenant W. D. Bose navigating officer, Chicago has been out of commission for nuthree years, and has undergone almost a commitment of the most formidable vessels of the Amer Navy. Her speed has been materially incread her armor and armament have been grattengthened. She may be attached to the which Admiral Schley is to take to Europe.

INCORPORATED AT ALBANY. Albany, Nov. 19.-These companies have filed on State:

Flower City Piant Food Company, of Rochester, capital stock, 16,000. Directors: Robert H. Vincent, of Clifton Springs; Walter S. Handolph, of Medina, and John C. Kolbfleisch, of Rochester.

J. Dobson Good Credit Company, of New-York City; capital stock, \$20,000 Directors Edward O. Scherinkaw, Arden S. Fitch and Milo M. Beld-

Telephone Directory MUTINIES OF UNPAID TROOPS QUICKLY

goes to press June 1st. To obtain the advantage of listing in this issue it will be necessary to make contracts during the present month.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
CONTRACT OFFICES
18 Cortlandt, 15 Dec. 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th.

SPANISH CARGOES FOR PORTO RICO.

RICE, BEANS, OIL AND WINES FROM THE PENINSULA. San Juan de Porto Rico, Nov. 19 .- Spanish

steamers continue to bring large quantities of provisions from Spain, particularly rice, beans, offs and wines. The United States transport Michigan has arrived with three troops of the 5th United States

Cavalry. The rest of the regiment was landed Ponce and Mayaguez. The Michigan will take home Company F, 8th Infantry; Troop H, 6th Cavalry: Troop B, 2d Cavalry, and two batteries of the 7th Light Artillery-a total of 540 men and 538 horses

men and 538 horses.

There is a good deal of complaint as to the irregularity of the transport mail service between Porto Ricco and the United States.

A discharged American soldier named Kiser, from Homestead, Penn., died this morning of heart disease while walking in the street here.

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN PORTO RICO.

Washington, Nov. 19.-The financial situation in Porto Rico is giving the Secretary of the Treasury much concern, and it is probable that by the early great indignation among the Red Cross officials. part of the coming week important modification existing orders may be made. It is understood that the customs officials at San Juan are receiving only pesos in payment of dues, and refuse to cept United States money. The effect is said to be a material advance in the value of the peso, and be a material advance in the value of the peso, and the brokers are beginning to hoard them in expec-tation of a further rise. It is also said that the belief is current in Porto Rico that the United States will ultimately redeem the Sparish sliver coins in American money at a considerable advance over present prices, and this is an additional motive for hoarding, so that the circulation of money in the island already has become noticeably con-tracted.

NEWS FROM THE CUBAN CAPITAL.

MUNICIPAL FIREMEN NO LONGER SOLDIERS-

Havana, Nov. 19.-The battalion of municipal Spanish Army and which served during the entire three years' campaign, has been dissolved and to exist as a military organization. The entire brigade, with the engines and fire equipment,

The bodies of Generals Santocildes and Vara del Rey are to arrive here by special train from Bata-They will be deposited in the Colon Cemebattalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry will escert the bodies of the two generals to this and every general and commanding officer in the city will accompany the bodies to their resting place.

The representatives of the Cuban Army who lately assembled at Santa Cruz del Sur are expected to arrive here on Monday, on their way to Tiffany's death, in August. It is in part as fol- Marianao, where the future sessions of the delegates will be held on the return from Washington of the Special Committee of Five appointed by the Cuban Assembly to present in person to President McKinley the wishes of the Assembly.

The "Havana Chamber of Commerce" has cabled

to the Minister of State at Madrid for authority to establish a "Spanish Chamber of Commerce" after the evacuation of the island by the Spanlards. the Spanish chamber to be presided over by the

Charles W. Gould, the special representative of the Department of Justice on the Cuban Military Commission, yesterday gave a dinner, at which General Green and the Cuban General Menocal

The police reports show an alarming increase of ort twenty to thirty "hold-ups" in broad daylight terrorize the neighborhoods on the outskirts of the of this law.essness, but they are handlcapped

fate of nine-tenths of those who come here in search of work.

The Spainish transport Isla de Panay sailed to-day for Spain with 600 sick troops, 100 members of the "guardia civiles," who recently arrived here from Manzanillo, and 200 members of the local force.

FELL FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A RIGGER WORKING ON A CABLE SLIPPED AND MET INSTANT DEATH.

Brooklyn Bridge, living at No. 26 Rose-st., fell from the Bridge yesterday morning, while repairing a strand in a cable, landing in the yard of the New-York Telephone Company, in Water-st. Death was instantaneous. His body was found wedged in

Ryman worked standing on a suspended platform. About six feet away his foreman, William Reardon, was also working on a suspended platform, further away was Albert Munster, The men talked as they worked along. Reardon asked Ryman a quention, and getting no response looked about and saw Ryman's platform unoccushed about and saw Ryman's platform unoccudi. Looking down into Water-st he saw a crowd
people rushing toward the yard of the Nework Telephone Company, immediately under the
use where the men were working. He climbed
was to the roadway, ran to the spot and found
at Ryman was dead. Reardon could not underaid how it was that Ryman fell, unless he herae suddenly ill and slipped from the suspended
attorm, which had become slippery in the rain.
An employe of the New York Telephone Company
to saw the man fall, said he happened to be looka up at the Bridge and swayed from side to side,
struck the edge of the biggest spool in the
rd and rolled between two spools.

STILL DISCUSSING RECIPROCITY.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

mission held no session to-day, but the two sides held separate conferences for the purpose of ar-Tuesday. Reciprocity continued to be the principal subject of discussion, and it was understood that the lumber question was receiving considerable attention. It is probable that the present free lists tention. It is probable that the present free lasts in the turiff acts of Canada and the United States will be incorporated in any reciprocity agreement which may be made, and it is pointed out by members of the coranission that this will be important in giving these free lists a permanent form as parts of a treaty, rather than a changeable form, as parts of the general statutes. Besides the articles on the present free last, efforts are being made to extend those lists, as far as possible, on products in which the countries do not come into competition.

RAILEGAD MEN'S REVIVAL CLOSES. The inclement weather of yesterday did not precent a large attendance of railroad men ar

at the Railroad Men's Building, No. 361 Madisonave. The meeting opened with the singing of the hymn, "I Come, O Blessed Lord!" D. A. Waterhymn, "I come, O Blessed Lord." D. A. Waterman, treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, then spoke upon the Dobe. "Dead, but Delivered." In closing he made an earnest appeal for railroad men to trust God more and said that when once the Lord Jesus came into a man a heart His name was written on his forehead. Charles L. Francis, superintendent of buildings at the Grand Central Station, followed Mr. Waterman with good advice to railroad men who have recently been converted. The meeting closed with the singing of the hymn, "More Love to Thee, O Christ." THE SOLDIERS IN HAVANA.

QUELLED.

SPANISH AUTHORITIES CONFIDENT OF THEIR CONTROL-BAD RESULTS OF CAMPING IN THE CITY.

Havana, Nov. 16 (Special).-Docility appears to be a noteworthy trait of the Latin races, if the present situation in Havana may be taken as a criterion. Both the troops and the population are in a straitjacket, but they do not fret. On the part of the people, both Spanlards and Cubans, there is no disposition toward turbulence or to increase the embarrassments of the military authorities. Above all things they long for peace. The eagerness of the disorderly classes that trouble should be precipitated should not be mistaken for the popular

The military authorities point to what they ar doing as evidence that they can keep control with-out an outbreak of the troops until the evacuation is completed and they are ready to turn the city over to the Americans. On this point it might be said incidentally that the United States is the only judge of the time when its administration shall begin. Neither the opinion of the Spanish officials nor their wishes can be taken into account. While they are making progress, if left to themselve western front of the Island until April or May.

The manner in which the mutinous "orden pub-licos" were got aboard the transport is the evidence on which the claim is based that the military authorities will be able to meet every emergency. If discipline was strong enough to have two battallons of regular troops drive six hundred other regulars into the boats, from which they were transferred to the transport, it is argued that this process can be kept up till the last regiment of the army is embarked. The "orden publicos" on board were like sheep in a pen. They are on their way back to Spain, practically as prisoners, all because they demanded their pay. When they are landed no further notice will be taken of their "offence." They have been deprived of their arms, and they will return to their homes in the peninsula penni-

Since the "orden publicos" were embarked, the "guardia civiles," who were coming in from the country to demand their pay in a body, have been stopped by the other troops outside the city. demand will not be made. They will be sent aboard the transports under escort and shipped AROLAS'S IRON HEEL.

General Arolas is apparently confident that his policy will prevail. He will show no mercy to rebellious soldiers who want their pay, and to the last will exercise his functions as Military Governor. Arolas personally directs every movement of the troops, and defies their resentment. Captain-General Blanco, unable to get sliver for n than a comparatively small amount on his drafts against the credit alleged to have been obtained by Sagasta in London and Paris, must perforce acquiesce in the fron hand and heel policy of the Milliary Governor. There is nothing velvet about Arolas's troops are known to be muttering; they show signs of sullenness, yet they obey ders. So long as they obey there will be no revolt of other battallons.

Such business as was going on has not been interrupted by the army troubles. Trade is a little more active than a month ago, because more peoole are in the city. The commercial classes, while uneasy, do not fear serious interruption to bus ness, knowing that the United States will assume

ness, knowing that the United States will assume authority and enforce order whenever it is demonstrated that Capitain-General Blance and Military Governor Arolas are unequal to the emergency. The presence of 6,000 Spanish soldlers camping right in the city makes little impression on the people. They have grown so accusiomed to the troops that an increase in the number who are not in permanent barracks is a matter of passing concern only. The first day they were interested and curious. Since, the movements of the soldlers have been taken as a matter of course.

The presence of the Spanish troops is bad for Havana in one way, of which the majority of its inhabitants take little note. This is the sanitary results. Their indefinite continuance increases enormously the difficulties which will have to be met following the American occupation. Part of the troops are encamped on the Prade, the broad avenue which leads from the sea through the centre of the town. They make their quarters in the portices of the houses. The non-commissioned officers have hammocks, but the privates have only the stone pavements for their beds. Their ratious are cooked in the railread yard at the head of the Prade, brought to them. The refuse is thrown in the street.

THE TROOPS' BEHAVIOR GOOD

The behavior of these troops is good. They do not offend civilians and they seem to enjoy the change from the country to the city. Those who have been brought in are in passably good physical condition, though some have the pallor which comes from barneck confinement, and a few gather their blankets around them and shake with malarial chills. Like all Spaush soldier, they are very dirty. The morning tollet, for such as perform it consists in spilling a plut of water over the hands and dashing it in the face. As the soldiers have only one uniform their clothing is usually very only one uniform their clothing is usually very

dirty. The morning toilet, for such as perform it, consists in spilling a pint of water over the hands and dashing it in the face. As the soldiers have only one uniform, their clothing is usually very dirty. The laundry does not seem to be a part of the barracks or camp equipment.

When the mutny of the "orden publicos" occurred they and the civil guards formed a fairly effective police force for flavana and its environs. The troops who have replaced them are numerous enough to maintain police effectiveness several times over, but they continue a drawback to sanitary measures which in a small way the municipal nuthorities were undertaking. These resulted in surface hygiene for a few of the streets from which the dully dumpings of nariong wete collected. With the troops occupying these streets it is now a useless task to remove the garbage, since the sanitation is not improved. These conditions are not the fault of the soldiers. They are the lacvitable results of camp life in city thoroughfares. They threaten the health of the present population and increase the task which is ahead when American control is established and the work of making Havana sanitarily inhabitable for Americans is begun. Until some steps can be taken toward that end the city will remain anything rather than a pleasure resort for visitors.

UNDESIRABLE AMERICANS.

UNDESTRABLE AMERICANS.

Parenthetically it may be said that a class of visiting Americans could remain away without bringing discredit on their country. They came in oringing discredit on their country. They came locks as soon as the blockade was raised. Most them seem to be coming in advance of troops. The presence of these adventurers is purps inevitable. It is none the less a nutsance. Thurnicipal authorities have enough to do to main order among the local population. They a considerable, yet it is an imposition on them ave a half-dozen drunken Americans reelfs brough the streets and daring anybody to interest with their "rights." The Cubans have masers to settle among themselves without gratuitor gives from the same class of individuals. Even patience of Spanish soldiers is taxed by the arronizing familiarity. Intelligent Spaniards at ubans know that these are not types of Americans who are going to bring better times the islands. A large class is not intelligent, an see impression made upon it is bad.

CUBAN COMMISSIONER IN WASHINGTON. Washington, Nov. 19. -Colonel Manuel Sanguily, of the Commission recently chosen by the Cuban Assembly to come to Washington to confer with the authorities here as to the future of the island, arrived to-day, and after a call on Mr. Quesada, the Cuban Chargé d'Affaires, went to New-York. Colonel Sanguily is the first of the Commissioners to reach this country, having come by way of Tampa. General Garcia, president of the Commission, and the remaining members, are on the way to New-York, and on their arrival Monday will be joined by Colenel Sanguily, and plans made for their mission to the United States. Sanguily is one of the three delegates of the Third Army Corps of the Cuban Army, the others being Mr. Quesada and the Cuban insurgent government,

Colonel Sanguily said that the recent i of the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur had been a marked success, the mem-Sur had been a marked success, the members being thoroughly representative of the Cubans. He informed Mr. Quesada that the spirit animating the Assembly, as shown by the speeches and acts and the appointment of this commission, was one of entire sympathy and friendiness for the plans of the United States, it being feit that this country could be trusted to shape the affairs of the island in the interest of the Cuban people. Colonel Sangulty said the Commissioners observed the same good feeling at Havana, where they stopped on their way here, although it was noticeable there that the Spaniards were inciting the Cubans to distrust the United States. The Commissioners probably will come to Washington next Wednesday to lay their views before the authorities and tender the co-operation of the Cuban Assembly.

GENERAL CARPENTER AT NUEVITAS. Washington, Nov. 13 .- General Wade, president of

the Cuban Evacuation Commission, informed the Secretary of War to-day that General Carpenter and the part of his command forming the first expedition arrived at Neuvitas, Cuba, on the 15th General Carpenter has asked that the remainder of the 8th Cavalry be sent to him at Neuvitas, and also that a pack train for use in the movement to Puerto Principe be provided.

ATTEMPTS TO KILL EX-KING MILAN. London, Nov. 19.-A special dispatch from Bucharest published this afternoon says that two The Financial World.

financial

A promising bull market has had injected into It a railroad controversy which, for the moment, has chilled the buoyant spirit of speculation; and after some days of rising prices under good foreign and domestic buying, has, with some other troubles, caused the week's business to close with an irregular decline. The week opened with the Atchison issues well to the front, and there is where they are likely to continue. Atchison is more talked of now than at any time since it passed through the purging fires of reorganization; the preferred stock has come into prominence with a single bound, as it were; and hereafter it is safe to reckon that it will be a sort of ready currency of the market; that is a stock so active in the trading that blocks of shares can be done on every fraction up and down. It will occupy the place among the low priced railroad stocks that St. Paul does among the high priced. Like St. Paul, it has a foreign market as well as a domestic.

Before the market received the chill referred to, the stock rose to 451/2, and the Adjustment bonds sold up to 75. Both declined in sympathy with the general list later. But this is only of temporary account. Whether Atchison preferred sells for 45 or 42 or 41, on any particular day of the week, is of interest chiefly to the quick traders; the thing to bear in mind is that the Atchison is a rising property; that its securities are destined to see greatly higher prices than any which have yet been quoted for them; that the preferred stock is shortly about to enter the ranks of the dividend payers; and that under the conditions in which the company is placed, it is safe to proceed on the theory, and will be safe for a long time yet, that after each speculative reaction the price of the securities will go higher than they went before. This applies to the Adjustment bonds as well as the preferred stock As to the first 4s, an ultimate price of 105 and better has already been asserted for them-in common with other safe 4 per cents.

It was noteworthy how far the affairs of the Atchison company had slipped out of notice in the Street-probably due to the recent great prominence of leading industrials and certain other stocks-that when the sudden activity in the preferred stock struck attention and started inquiry, the fact that the company earned \$40,000,000 a year seemed to break upon many people as a revelation. Forty millions a yearfor a Southwestern road! It was astonishing, The Atchison will earn more than forty millions this fiscal year. The ultra conservative estimate is forty-one; the more sanguine is fortyfive. The time will come when it will make \$15,000,000 net. That will give the full 5 per cent on the preferred stock.

It is unlikely that any determinate rate per annum will be proclaimed when the dividend on the preferred is declared. The company does not see its way at this time to fixing a rate. It has to be ascertained exactly how far it is safe to reduce the very large ratio of working expenses. The road has been practically rebuilt; expenses have been coming down from about 80 per cent, and last year were a triffe less than 73. The heavy expenditures which these ratios indicated have now about ceased; and a ratio somewhere between 60 and 65 will be established. This reduction means much when the percentage is on a sum in excess of forty million

dollars. On the whole, it will be seen that the Atchison securities are, to speak conservatively, pretty safe things to trade in anywhere around present

In stocks considered specifically as the Flower group, it may be noted there are vague rumorsoften preceding the fact-that Brooklyn Traction will soon become a dividend payer. The Governor is outspoken about People's Gas. He says it will sell at 120, ex the right to subscribe for the new issue. In the Federal Steel issues there was a little rattle yesterday. Some people who had bought them on contracts which required no money to be put up, found they had more than they could take care of when the stocks were delivered and had to be paid for. only yesterday, so to speak, that they would not take Sugar in loans. The flurry of yesterday does not amount to anything-just a little inci-

dent in connection with a new stock. The railroad controversy above alluded to is of course, the quarrel between the Northern Pacific and the other companies also having lines connecting with the North Pacific coast; specificorrect, but near enough for general purposes It was supposed that the differences between these interests had been settled at a conference held some weeks ago; but it proved otherwise. the Northern Pacific refusing to recognize the contentions of the others. The affair as it stands is most unfortunate, especially at this time; but an arrangement is still possible, and it was rumored late yesterday afternoon that the controversy had taken on a less belligerent

not easy for the general reader, because its proper explanation requires the illustration of a map. It conveys no definite impression to say that this or the other road proposes to build new lines between certain points in Washington and Oregon, when such points can only be discovered by diligent search on a large map. It suffices to say, therefore, that the Northern Paelfle proposes to build certain important exten sions to its lines; and the other companies claim that it cannot do this without violating existing agreements; and they threaten retaliatory

measures. It is, of course, a serious affair in that it involves the speculative fortunes of an important group of securities; and it is very natural that the market should have been adversely affected. when the conference between the parties in in terest broke up on Thursday without result Serious as it may be, however, this thing is to be remembered: It is something which can at any time be settled by three or four gentlemen meeting round a table, settled at once and completely. In the last analysis, it depends upon one-Mr. Morgan. But no number of gentlemen meeting round a table could avert the failure of a wheat crop, or restore a corn crop which the dreaded hot wind had withered. The things beyond human agency are the things which determine the ebb and flow of the great tides of speculation.

crop fallure; but on the contrary, have good crops and a world wide demand for them at fair prices, and all the wheels of industry turning busily as a result of this. The opinions of three or four men on questions of expediency in relation to properties they control, can exert little influence on the conditions of national pros-

on a train between Kragujevez and Nisch. A number of peasants attacked the former King's car with pistols and stenes. They smashed the windows and wounded some of the members of his suite. Later, at Nisch, a man dressed as a student and armed with a revolver entered Milan's bedroom, but was arrested before he could attack the ex-King.

DEATHS ON A SPANISH TRANSPORT. Punta del Gada, Nov. 19.-The Spanish transport Andes has arrived here from Cuban ports with a

number of repatriated Spanish troops. During the voyage there were twelve deaths on board the steamer, and many of the soldiers were dangerously ill on arriving here. attempts have been made recently on the life of ex-King Milan of Servia. The first, it appears, was